AIR Resource Quality Criteria		
TYPE	**DESCRIPTION**	**QUALITY CRITERIA** - Met when measures are planned so that
A. Quality		
1. Burning	Smoke particulates and airborne sediment is introduced into the air by burning	
a. Safety	Reduced visibility may lead to vehicle accidents or similar safety hazards	No planned treatment leads to air quality safety problems. Criteria must consider permit requirements as well as onsite and offsite effects.
b. Health	Eye and respiratory problems, etc. Negative effects on plant and animal populations	Employees involved the burning activities are not subjected to undue risks leading to health problems. Criteria must also give full consideration to similar health risks to offsite populations. Plant and animal populations on and off-site are not adversely effected. Criterial must consider permit requirements.
c. Machinery and structures	Smoke or airborne particles damage machines or structures	Burning programs do not damage machines or structures. Both onsite and offsite considerations must be made. Criteria must consider obtaining necessary permits.
		Where problem is caused by wind erosion, practices will be planned to minimize the problem.

TYPE	DESCRIPTION	QUALITY CRITERIA
2. Windborne sediments	Sediment causes crop conveyance problems in drainage ditches, culverts, canals, and streams, crop damage, and impacts health of people and other animals.	Windborne sediments no longer lead to problems
3. Airborne chemicals	Aerial and ground applied pesticides and nutrients	Chemical treatments no longer pose hazards to farm workers, wildlife, livestock, crops, water bodies, trees, or other elements of the environment both on and off site.
4. Airborne odors	Objectionable odors from confined livestock, animal waste, waste storage areas, waste field application of waste.	Airborne odors are minimized and practices are in compliance with all applicable laws and regulations.
B. Condition		
1. Air temperature	Improper temperature for proper development and care of plants or animals	Problems associated with air temperature limiting an intended use are minimized. Application of irrigation water or shade are examples of means for modifying air temperature.
2. Air movement	Improper air movement for proper development and care of plants or animals	Problems associated with air movement limiting an intended use are minimized. Field or farm windbreaks may be essential practices.
3. Humidity	Improper level or humidity for proper development and care of plants or animals	Humidity problems are modified or alleviated. Minimizing air temperature or air movement problems may improve problems with humidity.